HEROES GRAVES KEPT GREEN

PARADING IN HONOR OF DECORATION DAY.

A FINE DISPLAY IN FIFTH-AVE.-REVIEWED AT MADISON SQUARE BY THE PRESIDENT.

The principal novelty in connection with Decoration Day this year was the weather. For once it was cool-not too cool for those who marched in the parade, but enough so to make heavy overcoats not uncomfortable for lookers-on. On the whole, yesterday's celebration was a model one in almost every respect. There may have been greater crowds and londer demonstrations along the line of march in former years, but there has not for a long time been a more general suspension of business, a more active participation in the observances peculiar to the day, or a better military demonstration. All the lower portion of the city devoted to trade was quiet, and in the upper part, except in the early hours of the forenoon, when the day's marketing was in progress, the signs of activity all seemed to have some relationship to the celebration. The stiff breeze kept the flags displayed along the river fronts, and on thousands of houses all over the city fluttering briskly and gave energy and spirit to the parade. There had been an excellent organization of the procession to start with, and the military promptness and briskness of massment, promoted by the excellent marching weather, made this portion of the eclebration pass off without a drawoack to complete success. There were seventeen Grand Army divisions in the parade, embracing thirty four posts, besides two brigades of the National Guard of the State, and other military organizations. There were probably 15,000 men in line, and two hours were occu-

The streets east and west of Fifth-ave., from Fortysecond-st to Fifty-seventh-st, were the formation grounds of the various divisions, and these streets, the avenue into which they discharged the members of the columns, and especially Madison Square, where the review took place, were the scenes first sought by the gathering crowd. Naturally the mass was densest early in the norning around the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where a number of civil and military dignituries were gathered, occasional glimpses of whom rewarded the sight-scers. Thence the crowd reached up and down the avenue from Fifty eighth-st to Washington Square. For hours street ear travel was blocked on the lines passing Madison Square, and when the procession of men was gone it was followed by another of cars almost as long.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE PROCESSION. The regiments composing the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. formed in Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth sts., the head of each column facing Fifth-ave. General Snaler and his staff were in Fitth-ave., near Fifty-seventh-si-The Grand Army posts were formed in the streets on each side of the avenue. The order was that as fast as the rear of one division passed the head of the succeeding one the latter was to fall in behind. This prevented ifusion. At 9:30 the procession started. It was led by the Old Guard, under command of Major George W. by the Old Guard, finder command of Super-Gorge S. McLean. The Old Guard, with their brailiant uniforms and bearskin hats, made a brilliant appearance. General Shalor and staff looked neat and soldierly. The 22d Regiment, led by Gimorre's band, elicited many complimentary expressions for their good marching and correct distances. The 12th Regiment also looked and marched well, and the 11th and 9th Regiments did themselves credit.

well and the 11th and 9th Regiments did themselves credit.

General Louis Fitzgerald and staff, Second Brigade, came next in the line, followed by the 7th Regiment, which was heartily applanded. Seidom has this regiment turned out with fuller ranks, and the marching was of the best. The 69th and 8th Regiments presented a good appearance, and their marching was steady. It was a matter for regret to those who know the past record of the 71st Regiment that it should have made so poor a showing in numbers and marching. The 1st and 2d Batteries looked capable of doing good sevice.

The Grand Marshai of the day was General Charles P. Stone, who was assisted by General Lloyd Aspinwall and a numerous staff. Something of a noveity was the appearance of Adelphic commandery. Knights Temphar, mounted, acting as special escort to the Grand Marshai. These were followed by the veteran organizations of the National Guard. The Memorial Division was headed by General M. T. McMahon in a carriage, accompanied by General M. T. McMahon in a carriage, accompanied by General M. T. McMahon in a carriage, accompanied by General G. F. Batter. The latter was the recipient of a good deal of applance and some good-matured chading from the crowd. The National Guard. Division for the occasion acted as an escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

The First Division proper was composed of detach-

Republic.
The First Division proper was composed of detachments of artiflerymen from the forts in and around the harbor, the marines from the Navy Yard, sailors from the Minnesota, Tennesota and Vandalla, the veterans of 1812, and of the Mexican War. An esailors were loudly

cheered.

There was not so much attempt at display by the Grand Army Posts as on some previous accusions. Several of them were noticeable by the number of men in line, and the old tattered battle-flags that were carried. Prominent among these were Dablgren, with each battle-flags; Koltes Post, with the old leattle flags of General Blenker's division; Gilsa, Joe Hocker, Jonnes Shields, Wadsworth, John A. Dix, Sedgwick, with the flag served its one of the organizations when General Washmarried by one of the organizations when Gen maton entered New-York City, George W Latavette and Hamilton. Veteran and

Latayette and Hamilton. Veteran and John A. Andrew Posts were composed of colored veterans. The Fourteenth Division was composed of veteran relative or organizations, Colonel John W. Marshall commanding. All the well-known was reguments were represented, including the Duryee's Zonaves, National Zonaves, Hawkins Zonaves, the Second Fire Zonaves, the 42d, 60th, 73d and 193d Regiments. The most neticeable florad piece was a bed of flowers, hearing the inscription. The y died that the Nation might live."

AT THE REVIEWING STAND. Early in the morning President Arthur, Secretary Teiler, Attorney-General Brewster, Major-General Han, cock, Mayor Edson and a lew other less notable persons et in Parfor No 1 of the Fifth Avenue Hotel they were met at 8:30 by the escent and guard of honor to the President, the former consisting of the Old Guard commanded by Major George W. McLean, the latter composed of two members of each of the Guard Army Fosts and the 69th Regiment New-York Volunters commanded by General H. A. Barnaum. Shortly between 9:30 the reviewing party entered carriages and under escent were driven to the reviewing stand in Fifth-ave. Just below the Worth Monument. Diagonally across the avenue was another stand built for the accommodation of friends of the Grand Army of the Republic. The admission to both stands was by ticket. At the reviewing stand president Arthur, the members of his Cabbiet, General Hancock and Mayor Edson took positions under a canopy. Near by were the visiting Japanese disultations, President Kirk, of the Board of Aldermen, Controller Grant, Commodors T. Scott Fillebrown, Excise Commissioner Morris, Police Commissioner Mason, General Daniel E. Sickies, General Barnam and Major McLean. The President's escent and guard were formed in front of the stand. To the salutes of the Division commanders the Fresident gave returns, and he frequently lifted his hat to the tattered battle flags which were carried past him. The marching column reached the stand at 0.50, and the last division passed it at 11:58. Then the President is party re-entered their carriages, and were escorted to the Twenty-third-st, entrance of the fifth Avenue Hotel.

EXERCISES IN THE CEMETERIES. MR. TALMAGE AT GREENWOOD-GRAVES DECKED

LAVISHLY.

The principal ceremonies of the day in Brooklyn after the parade were at Greenwood. The speakers' stand was erected in front of the Soldiers' Monument erected by New-York City. Mayor Low presided and Colonel B. Frank Gott, of Rankin Post, was master of ceremonies. On the platform were Generals Grant and Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief Beath, of the Grand Army, and staff, Department Commander Hedges and staff of the Department of New-York, Major John H. Walker, chairman of the Me-morial Committee, Major J. L. Follett, Grand Marshal and staff, and the Rev. A. J. Canfield, chaplain of the day. After remarks by Mayor Low, the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmag, orator of the day, made an address, in which he said that as Marathon was to the ancient Greeks, so Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Gettysburg should be to the Ameri an people. The people decorated the graves of the failen soldiers because the cerieteries where they lay were a family plot in the world's great cemetery, and or Deceration Day the Nation goes out to find the graves of those boys who never came home. Singing by the Brooklyn Saengerband and music by the 60th Regiment hand followed. At the conclusion of the ceremo-nies the guests were entertained by Post No. 327, Commander George F. Tait, and on the invitation of Chair-man Walker General Sheridan and Grand Marshal Follett visited Rankin Post's campat the City Assembly Rooms, where "Little Phil" had a warm reception from Commander Rutan and the comrades. Placing his back against a pillar he met the friendly assaults of the soldier-boys with a smile that broadened to a hearty laugh. General Grant did not leave his carriage, but received the vete rans on the sidewalk with a graceful salute.

At Cypress Hills Cemetery many persons assembled in the National plot. Bernard Peters presided, and a prayer was offered by the Rev. A. McCullagh. The music was rendered by the Continental Glee Cinb, and J. C. Hendrix made the oration. Exercises were also he'd at the grave of Colonel James H. Perry by the Post which bears his name. And address was made by George H. Jackson, and the Rev. L. R. Foote gave an oration. All the soidiers' graves were strewn with flowers by the veterans. Cemetery of the Evergreens the exercises were arge of Abel Smith and Harry Lee Posts. Under the direction of the former a prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard and Mark D. Wilbur

spoke. After the graves had been decorated by Harry Lee Post, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy delivered an oration. In Caivary Cemetery several Grand Army Posts decorated the graves and public exercises were held. Bishop Loughlin had forbidden services in Holy Cross Cemetery, where Kerswill Post placed flowers on the graves. This Post listened to an oration by the Rov. Dr. Wells at the Fiatbush Reformed Cemetery.

At Trinity Cemetery, One-hundred-and-fifty-third-st. and Tenth-ave. John A. Dix Post No. 135, G. A. B., came up the North River on the police boat Patrol, accompanied by the David Island band, and decorated the grave of General John A. Dix, each member of the Post placing a wreath of immortelles on his grave. General George W. Wingate delivered an address, after which the Bev. Dr. Morgan Dix pronounced the benediction. The soldiers' graves were also decorated by Judson Kilpatrick Post No. 143, and John E. Bendix Post No. 402. The services of the Kilpatrick and Bendix Posts were somewhat marred by the fact that

they were not acting in unison, and while they were only twenty feet apart during the services the band of one played while the orator of the other was speaking, and

twenty feet apart during the services the band of one played while the orator of the other was speaking, and vice versa.

At old Trinity churchyard the graves of General Noah L. Farnum, General Pullip Kearny, Alexander Hamilton, Commodore Laurence, and the monument erected to the memory of the Revolutionary heroes who died in prison at New-York were decorated by Alexander Hamilton Post, No. 182, Phil Kearny Post, No. 8, Sedgwick Post, No. 182, Phil Kearny Post, No. 458. A number of the old volunteer firemen were present and assisted at the ceremony. Among them were ex-Chief Engineer John Decker, president of the Volunteer Firemen's Association, L. Farnum Post, together with the Exempt Firemen's Association and the New-York Volunteer Firemen's Association and the New-York Volunteer Firemen's Association and the barge Summer for Governor's Island. There were also on board several hundred ladies and their escorts. At the Island landing the companies were formally received by Colonel Beck, Commander of the Post, and Lieutenant Sawyer, officer of the day The companies were escorted to the cemetery by Lieutenants Sawyer and Motton. After prayer by Chaplain J. E. Mc-Entie, of Sedgwick Post, addresses were delivered by Judge McAdam and Judge Edward Brown. The ceremonies of decorating the graves then began. The flowers were plentiful and beautiful. The graves had been kept in a scrupulously neat condition, and a miniature American flag was placed upon each.

At Bedloc's Island the ceremonies of decorating the graves were conducted by Ordinance Inspector Kinners. There are ten graves on this island. A large namber of the relatives and friends of the deceased soldiers were in attendance and the small cemetery was liberally strewn with flowers.

AT UNION AND MADISON SQUARES.

Lincoln Lafavette and Washington Monuments in Union Square are unually decked with flowers. The decoration of the Lincoln and Lafaycite Monuments was begun on Thursday at midnight and finished by day-The statue of Lincoln was embedded in flowers, placed under the direction of George W. Wilson. The corners of the pedestal were lost in roses. Devices in ed, white, blue and yellow immortalles were suspended from the four sides. "Fraternity." "Laberty." and Equality," looked toward the west; on the east, the pen of Lanceln rose under "Emancipation" in red; the north side bore fruit in a flag of red, white and blue immortelles, while a suspended star in yellow form the words "Post No. 13. On the south, "In Memoriam," in words "Fost No. 13. On the south, "In Memoriam, in white rested on a scroll of ivy leaves. Large pots of tropical plants were dispersed around the base. The Lafayette Monument was embowered in appropriate sentiments in flowers, and in arches of vines and flowers, while on its north side the tri-color and the star-spanged banner dwelt in harmony. "Jerusalem Chapter 24 Royal Arch Masons," "Lafayette Post" and "N. Y. S. G. A. R." were devices.

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The exercises at the Lincoln Monument were presided over by Colonei Charles A. Wells. Frayer was offered by Comrade Fricaldi, a poem was read by Comrade DeWitt C. Suragne, and a spirited address was made by Judge Albion Tourrée. The speaker drew a striking contrast between the motives actuating the North and the South in the war, dwell on the result and the south in the war, dwell on the result and the southing tribute to the dead. President Arthur, it was expected, would be present, but he sent his regrets that owing to the late hour of his arrival in the city, the General Committee of Arrangements had said that he would have to forego his attendance there. Sectiary Lincoln, who had promised to be present if not called upon to make a speech did not arrive. General Horace Porter came late. There were few flowers on the Washington Monument, owing to a misunderstanding. It was said that the Washington Market butchers had not contributed their usual supply of flowers.

The Farragui Monument in Madison square was decontrated with a bountful supply of garfands and firesh flowers by Farragui Post under the direction of Henry H. Beatty, F., the vies-commander. A handsome wreath, presented by Wrs. Farragui, mure in a conspicuous pesting

flowers by Farragut Post under the direction of Henry H. Heatty, ir., the vice-commander. A handsome wreath, presented by Mrs. Farragut, nung in a conspicuous postition. The interior of the semi-circular pedestal, on which the statue rests, was filled with potter flowers. A profusion of flowers adorned the seward statue in Madison Square. The top of the pedestal was covered with cut flowers and hanging vines. The Worth Monument which, it was expected, would be discorated by private citizens and the veterans of the Mexican war, was without adornment when the parade took place.

IN BROOKLYN AND THE SUBURBS. A RECEPTION TO GENERAL GRANT- UNVEILING THE

STATUE OF RANDALL. The finest parade in several years was seen

in the Brooklyn streets. The guesta invited by the G. A. R. who were present included Generals Grant and Sheriian, and a reception in their honor was given from 9 to 10 a. m. in the house of Joseph H. Knapp, at Bedford-ave. and Ross-st. A General's sainte of sevenieen guns wha fired as the distinguished visitors crossed the East River at the Grand Street Ferry, and they were excerted by the 13th Regiment to Mr. Knapp's house. General Grant was heartily cheered as he ascended the steps of the heartily cheered as he ascended the steps of the house on his cruiches. The guests were introduced to the three detinguished visitors by Major B. R. Cowin. Some schools girls gracefully presented backets of flowers to Generals Grant and Sheridan, and General Grant kissed them. Among those present at the reception were Mayor and Mrs. Low. General Gilmore. Commander Fillebrown, General Molineux, Mr. Lalmage, ex Mayor. Hunter, the Rev. Dr. Teinme, ex-Senator Schroeder, and Henry K. Sheldon.

ex Mayor Hunter, the Rev. Dr. Terbune, ex-Senator Schroeder, and Henry K. Sheldon.

The procession was headed by Grand Marshal Joseph L. Foliett and his staff. In the line were the New-York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; United States Marines, under Colonel Charles E. Hey ward; Light Battery F. of the 5th United States Artillery, under Major Waliace F. Randolph; the 2d Division N. G. S. N., under Erigadier-General Caristenson, heluding the Bid, 1924, 57th, 13th and 14th Regiments, 17th reparate Company and 3th Gailing Battery, and the Veterans of the Grand Army, including twenty-five Grand Army Fosts. About 5,000 men were in line, General Grant, Liquienant-General Steridau, and many city officials reviewed the column at Washinston Park, Fort Greene. At the Long Island depot the majority of the G. A. R. posts took cars to East New-York on their way to Cypress Hills) emetery, and the National Guard marghed to Greenwood.

The demonstration in Newark was most imposing.

Fort Greene. At the Long Least New-York on their way to Oppress Hills temetry, and the National Guard marched to Greenwood.

The demonstration in Newark was most imposing. Business was untrely arspended and the whole population turned out to witness the paradisting of the 1st and 5th Kogimens of Newark, the 4th Regiment of Jersey Chy, the 9th And Newark, the 4th Regiment of Jersey Chy, the 9th And Newark, the 4th Regiment of Jersey Chy, the 9th And Shatalion of Pergen County, and the Gatling Gun Bauery of Elizabeth occupying the right of the line. The anti-provoked applants. The military encamped in Military Park, and, after being served with rations, the various commands were reviewed by General sewell, of the 1st Brizade staff. The Grand Army posts proceeded to the condeteres after the parade and descorated the solders' graves. The statue of General Phil Rearney, in Military Park, was surrounded with growing plants and tamefully decorated with flowers and emblems.

The day was more generally observed in Monmonth County than ever before. At Frechold and Red Bank the Grade than ever before. At Frechold and Red Bank the Grade thing years and the streets were lined to produce the graves. Hundreds of populations the parade. Civic societies, the Fire Department of the State of the State of the Grade Army of the 3d Regiment, N. J. N. G. and J. G. Stakellon Post, No. 83, had places in the procession. Speeches were made at Rose Hill Cemetery by the Rev. Messrs, Riotert Kent, Williams and F. A. Slater.

At Paterson there was a parade, in which the two local posts of the Germania Schnetzenbund, the sons of St. George and other societies, and several hundred children in wagons. The procession, after passing through the principal streets, proceeded to the various cemeteries, where the graves of the Germania Schnetzenbund, the sons of St. George and other societies, and several hundred children in wagons. The procession, after passing through the principal streets were held in Many and the soldiers' monument and tive compa

appropriate extensionles by Edward Hunting Post, G. A. R. At Northport the soldiers' monument was decorated.

Benjamin Bingoid Post, G. A. R., of Long Island City, paraded through the principal streets and then marched to St. Michael's Cemetery and decorated the graves of their dead comrades.

The statue of Robert Richard Randall, founder of Sallors' Sing Haroot, at New-Brighton, was unveiled in the presence of about 3,000 spectators. On the platform on the west lawn were Captain Ambrose Show and Captain Tinker, trustees of the insuitation; Erastus Brooks, Dr. V. R. Bogert, Dr. Ephraim Clark and School Commissioner Frein. The statue, wrapped in American flags, stood in the rear of the platform. The Rev. Charles J. Jones, enaplain of Sing Harbor, opened the exercises with a prayer, and Algerhon S. Sullivan delivered an oration on the acts of Captain Randall. While he was speaking the statue was unveiled and the speaker paused, and the cheers of the spectators rang and rang again. Erastus Brooks also made temarks. The members of Post Shaw, G. A. R., and 200 immates of the Home for Children of Deceased and Disabled Sailors occupied front seats. The statue is of brouze metal, twenty-one feet high and coat \$25,000. It stands on the banks of the Kill Von Kull.

At Flushing an unusual demonstration was the laying of the corner-stone of the new armory of the 17th Separate Company. The exercises were preceded by a parade, Besides the millita company there were in line the George Huntsman Post, G. A. R., the Freemasons and Odd Fellows. The corner-stone was laid under the anaptices of the Masons.

In the town of East Chester Farnsworth Post, No. 170, G. A. R., marched to St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where the Rev. W. S. Coffey, rector, received, them and accompanied them through the cemetery and took part in the decoration of the graves. Mr. Coffey afterward addressed the most of the post in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mount Vernon. At New-Rochelle graves were decorated, and at White Plains the day was generally obser

decorated, and at white Finish the description of the auspices of Robert G. Shaw Post, No. 112, of Stapic-

ton, and R. Lenhert Post, No. 117 of Tottenville. Vanderbilt Post, of this city, visited the Moravian Cemetery at
New-Dorp and decorated the grave of Commodore Vanderbilt. The Fire Department of the North Shore were
called out for parade, drill and inspection by the
chief engineer, and were escorted by a brass band.
The celebration at Rockland Cemetery, Sparkill, was
the most impressive ever known. At 9 o'clock Waldron
Post, the Waldron Cadets and delegates from Hancock
and silliman Posts, Nyack, reached the station. At 10 as
special train brought the Blenker Zonaves and other
visiting delegations, numbering 229. Crowds of visitors
arrived at the same time by the Northern Raifroad. A
paradic to the cemetery followed. After the decoration
of the graves, with the exception of that of General Blenker, the soldlers gathered at his resting place, and the
Rienker Society, assisted by Koltes and Rankin Posts,
performed special memorial services, including the following of the ritnal. A volley was fired by comrades of
the old Anderson Zonaves. Speaking, singing and a readlowing of the ritnal. A volley was fired by comrades of
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READT FOR THE GREAT UNWASHED.

The free public baths will be opened to the oublic on Monday. Superintendent McCartney is busy etting them into position. They will be open for we on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 a m. to 9 m., and for men on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays between the same hours. On Sunday they will be open from 5 a m. till noon. Boys and girls under fourteen years will be admitted between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. only. Women and girls must furnish suitable bathing dresses. No person will be allowed to remain in the water more than twenty minutes. The number of baths has been increased from nine to eleven. Two of the old ones have been sold, and four new ones constructed at a cost of \$50,000. There will be six baths on the Last Side and five on the West Side. Those on the East Side will be at the foot of Gouverneur, Fifth, Ninetcenth, Thirty-seventh and One-bundred-and-twelfth six, and one on the Morrisania side of the Harlem River. Those on the West Side will be at the Battery, and foot of Duane, Horado, Twenty-seventh and Fifty-first six. Application was made for one near West One-bundred-and-twenty-fifth-six, but Commissioner Thompson thought fit was needed more in the more densely populated part of the city.

Formerly towels could be had from the keeper of the bath by depositing ten cents. This year the bathers must furnish their own towels or go without them. The baths are new absolutely free. tween the same hours. On Sunday they will be open from

are now absolutely free.

The bathing season lasts from June 1 to September 15.
The number of bathers varies greatly, according to the heat of the season. The following table shows the number of bathers for several years: Males Females Total, 1,647,15 +11,342 2,457,557 1,852,710 1,628,560 2,831,20 2,131,20 1,171,323 8,398,532 1,608,47 692,621 2,641,868 2,387,805 1,043,281 3,431,086

AFFAIRS OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

Referring to an extract from a private letter from Mr. Gye, printed in Thursday's Times, Wm. C. Whitney, one of the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, said: "I see Mr. Gye claims to have had an offer from us of \$1,400 a night with the heated and lighted free of expense to kim. I have no recollection of any such offer being made. We requested Mr. Gye to make us a proposal, telling him that we were willing to give a larger guarantee this season than last We gave Abbey, as you know, \$1,000 a night, and we are prepared to do better by the next manager. No conclu don was reached, and for the last month nothing has been done one way or another. I don't think we shall lose anything by delay. We feel sure that when we choose to speak we can conclude negotiations with a responsible amanger. At the uncetting Wednesday nothing of any in

POLITICAL INFLUENCE IN THE NAVY YARD.

The Executive Committee of the Civil Service Reform Association of Brooklyn Thursday received and adopted a report made by its special committee in regard removals and appointments in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The committee, conditing of William 6. Low, Alexander Forman and George F. Pealoody, reported several cases where appointments or removals had been made for political or personal reasons, through the influence of Michael J. Dady and Albert Daggett.

KESAB CHUNDER SEN'S TEACHINGS. Baba Ram Chandra Bose, of Lucknow, India, chivered an address on "The Late Kesab Chunder Sen and His New Dispensation," under the anspices of the and His New Dispensation," under the abspect
American Iustitute of Christian Philosophy, at its last
monthly meeting for the season, in the Church of the
Strangers, Tuesday evening. Sen, he said, did not believe
in an historical Christ, but reduced Him to a series of abstractions, such as the Spirit of Love, of Sonship, of SelfSurrender, etc. He represented Christ as the greatest of
Surrender, etc. ong the prophets and saints of the world with Ma net, Budha, Krisbna, Theodore Parker and Emerson.

THE FUGITIVE ARKANSAS BANKER.

HIS COMPANION, MRS. STEELE, HIS STEP-SISTER-LOVERS BEFORE EITHER WAS MARRIED.

Sr. Louis, May 30 .- Deputy United States Marshal Falkenburg and Chief of Police Toler, of Hot Springs, arrived yesterday with warrants for the arrest of e fugitive banker and Mrs. Steele. In the afternoon the two were taken before the United States Commissioner Brown charged with embezzlement and Mrs. Steele with aiding and abetting him. Brown's bond was fixed at \$10,000 and that of Mrs. steele at \$2,500, which neither could furnish. The prisoners will be taken back to Hot Springs. Waite at Poice Headquarters yester-Bruon before he left Hot Springs, shipped a trank to some place in Himols, and it is suspected that it contains a large amount of money taken from the bank. Bruon says that Mrs. Steele is in no way concerned in his bank affairs, but the key to a cipher was found on him which was designed to be used by them in case they were separated.

Progra, Ill., May 30.—Mrs. Steele is well known here

being the widow of George W. Steele, who died about three years ago, and was was engaged in the hardware business here. Mrs. Stoole, some years ago was a great favorite in fashionable circles, but even before her widowgood was not above suspicion. She was the second wife food was not above supplied.

of Mr. Steele, and was a widow when he married her at Farmer Villaze, N. Y., ten years aro. British and she, it Farmer Villaga, N. Y., ten years aro. Brion and and, in said, were loverabefore either was married. He is her step-brother. Mrs. Storie went to flut springs a year ard, and registered under an assumed name as the hotel. At one time Brion was slok, and sie left her hotel to nurse him. She has property in this city worth about \$10,000, and it is not believed that the Hot springs banker became involved by spending money on her account.

THE ALPHA DELTA PHI CONVENTION.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 30.-The fiftysecond convention of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity opened here yesterday. About 100 delegates and mempers represented the seventeen chapters of this prospersuscellege fraternity. Two days' sacret sessions have een speat in routino business. The public exercises last vening drew a large and brilliant antience. The Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, preseled, and in a brief ad-dress of welcome explained the aims of the fraternity. saying that the "Alpha Delt" spirit was a protest against oxishness in clucated men, and a demand for fairness and truth in public his. The oration on "Greek," by Professor A. S. Roe, of Worcester, was an attempt to anawer "A College Fetich," by Charles Francis Adams, Jr. The Rev. Dr. E. O. Flagg, of Grace Church, New-York, ead a poem containing many happy hits on the society nd uranners of the day. This afternoon the delegates visited the Wesleyan Uni-This afternoon the designes visited the Westey and University building and the houses of the various societies. There are four fraternity chapters here, and one bocal society. Each has a handsome and convenient building for society and only purposes. The last one until and the finest of all, is the new Alpha Delta Phi building, a three-story house in Queen Anne style. This evening the annual dinner of the fraternity took place in Hattford. Many prominent members were present, including Tabbi Williams, of New York, who have its toats—matter, Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, and Judge Calhoun, of Hartford.

A NATURAL GAS WELL IN PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG, May 29 .- A natural gas well was rnek on the Westinghouse premises in the Nineteenth Ward a few days ago. It is believed to be the largest in country. Gas was found at a depth of 1,660 feet, and two feet lower the flow was the heaviest ever en-countered. This opens a new region, and boing in the city limits the benefits resulting to the industries of the place will be extremely great.

NEW DAILY NEWSPAPER IN CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI, May 29,-Charles M. Steele, a dness man of this city, will, on Saturday next, begin the publication of a new morning daily, called The Tw Cent Gazette. The newspaper will be independent Democratic in politics. Mr. Stocks is the receiver of The News Journal, which will be sold at anction on Saturday. He admits having money in the latter enterprise, and says that theywhole of the present News Journal staff will follow him in his new enterprise.

LA WRENCE BRAINARD'S CREDITORS. St. Albans, Vt., May 29 .- The first meeting of the creditors of Lawrence Brainard, who was recently adjudged insolvent, was held here to-day. Thirty-three claims were proved, amounting to about \$386,800. The rgest creditors are the St. Albans Trust Company, 8268,059 10; National Park Bank, of New-York, \$20,-295; Vermont National Bank, of 8t. Albans, \$25,041; Chelsea National Bank, \$10,307; and Smith M. Weed, of Platisburg, \$37,420. E. A. Smith was chosen assigned.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29 .- Christian K. Ross aid to-day that he had received the photograph of the boy found at Quincy, Ill., supposed to be the long-missing Charite Ross, but was unable to identify it as that of his son. The minute description accompanying the photograph also disagrees with the description of Charlie.

n another paper, which he then published, called The Bystander. I have tried in vain to stop them by private remonstrance. But I am writing this letter rather to call attention to Mr. Goldwin Smith's state of mind than to repel his slanders on myself. I have had, and still have, in spite of his aberrations, so much respect for the sincerity, unselfishness and ability with which he has before now served some good causes, that I dislike extremely to say any thing which will look like an attempt to discredit him. His writings, too, have been a source of genuine pleasure to me as well as to a large portion of the English-speaking public. As long as he remained a philosophical historian, he was really very valuable both to England and to America. But he has a passion for journalism, which has ended in destroying or greatly diminishing both his influence and his asefulness. He had when he left Oxford a large number of disciples among the younger men, who both loved and admired him, but who have of late been alienated by his violence and one-sidedness. Ever since he settled in Canada he has kept paper of some kind running as his organ, he being the principal contributor, in which he has carried on some very savage newspaper warfare with his Canadian contemporaries. Much of what he writes in it on Canadian and English politics is sensible and suggestive, but on questions on which he feels strongly he is apt to excite the grief of his former admirers.

I, myself, have been until now on the best of terms with him ever since he came to this country. He was for fourteen years -- that is from 1869 down to the last year-a frequent contributor to The Nation. That he was a constant reader of it I know. The Toronto Nation, which he established sometime ago, was, in fact, a very flattering expression of his liking for its prototype. I mention these things to show that f he has done me wrong it has not been through ignorance either of me or my work.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE DRISH QUESTION BE

FORE 1880. During all this period, too, I agreed with him completely on the Irish question. I know this because he had put his views into a little book entitled, " Irish History and Irish Character," which I have always regarded as an admirable piece of historica analysis, and heartily commend to such of your readers as are not sick of the Irish question and wish to understand it clearly. It was an extension of a lecture delivered before the Oxford Architectural and Historical Society in 1861. It ran through several editions. The last, a cheap one, which lies before me, was issued in 1880, when Irish discortent was just entering on its present acute stage I cannot, without encreaching too much on your space, attempt anything like a review of this excel lent excay. I must restrict myself to a few very short extracts which have a direct bearing on the presen Irish troubles, and which will illustrate sufficiently for my present purpose the spirit and aim of the It must be borne in mind a reading them that Mr. Smith's conclusions are inductions from the events of six centuries, and cannot be weakened or upset by the occurrences of this year or last year He accounts for the Irish peasants' dislike of the English land tenure and its attendant legal relations and obligations by asking:

Has property in land, according to the English system presented the lift to him, in the course of als history, in the form of security, independence, domestic happiness, dignity and hope! Has it not rather presented teseff to him in the form of insecurity, degradation and despair! I would be too much to say that modern Irish agrariantse is the direct offspring of primitive Irish institutions; but it is not too much to say that even modern Irish agrarian

After speaking with much vehemence of the degrading tyronny to which the Cromwellian settlers, converted into landed gentry, subjected the native Irish tenantry, he adds:

All moral restraints on the increase of population ed by the compulsory ignorance into which Protes scendarcy and the Penal Law had plunged the he peasantry, and by the ablect wretchedness of The economical virtues of man are dependent on circuistinces: to produce them in him, or to use in him from it opposite vices, you must place him in fravarable circuistances; preaching and penalties are alike vain.
Early in the Eighteenth century a great murrain amon the cattle on the Continent caused the price of Irish cattle to rise, and grazing land to become more valuable. Larg grazing farms were then formed in many places, and coters were evicted from the patate-grounds to make root for them. Lord Charlemont and other patriots sneak of this as oppression. Political economy would hold that the landlords in this instance carried into effect the blests of nature, and they did the best thing for the whole community by turning the land to the most valuable pose. Movally, however, would require political economic munity by turning the isnet to the most valuable put. Movality, however, would expuire political economies that the cotters are the landlord's fellow-we fellow-theiritims, not mere material obstacles to homeometrs; and that they are not to be cleared used the soil on which they live, and which their lator and their class has made trailful, without regard subsequent fate, like so many stumps grubbed up every for the plough. p. 140-50-51.

Speaking of the evictions on a large scale , which egan in the Eighteenth century, he says:

began in the Eighteenth century, he says:
But notwithstanding these outlets the island becommiserly overcharged. A mornal struggle for existence between the cotters on the one side, and the middlemon at itthe-products on the other, then commenced; and a centry of agrarian conspiracy and crime was the result. The atrocities perpetrated by the Whitelogs, explaily in the early period of agrarianism (for the afterward grow somewhat less linhuman), are such as make the flesh croop. No language can be too strong speaking of the horrors of such a state of society. But would be unjust to confound these agrarian conspirace with ordinary crime, or to suppose that they imply a proposity to ordinary crime either on the part of those whe commit them, or on the part of the propie who connice and favor their commission.

munit them, or on the part of the people was considered favor their commission.

In plain truth, the secret tribunals which administer a Whiteboy cosh were to the people the organs of the law of social morality, by which, on the whole, terest of the peasant was protected. They were require tribunals no more were the server tribunals emany in the middle ages, the existence of which, a submission of the people to their jurisdiction, implies presence of much violence, but not of much deprivation in the people of their purisdiction, implies presence of much violence, but not of much deprivation in the people of their purisdiction, implies presence of much violence, but not of much deprivation in their layer departs of the times. The Whitebox is the layer layer already existing a general and a ity, considering the wildness of the times. The Whiteboy found in their layor already existing a general and setted hatren of the law among the great body of the pen antry. We have seen how much the law, and the minusion of the law, had done to deserve the pensants layer. We have seen, too, in what successive gaines property had presented likely to his small, that as open replace, then as robbes carried on through the requirist testing for a file code, finally as legalized and systematical oppression was in the should have formed so a decision a received either for law or property as would be provided in the pressure of starvation?

Of the Union, he was a Of the Union, he says:

Of the Union, he says:

That measure, however wise and however beneficial in its ultimate effects, could not immediately remedy the evils which had accumulated during six disastrous centuries, and which had been recently aggravated by a terrible civil war. It could not at once allay the resemment of the oppressed, or quell the tyrannical pride of the oppresser. It could not divest names, antiversaries, toasts, party times of bitter meanings and bitter associations. It could not confer upon the mass of the people political qualities, the Pulls of a political education which fortune had denied them. It could not extripate at a stroke the inveterate habits of official lobbery and party corruntion which the government of a dependency investibly breeds, and of which the Castle was the immemorial seat. It could not give uprightness, independence, and self-relione to special ong subjected to influences the most fatal to those virtues, or inspire with moderation those in whom moderation had long been counted as a crime, and evicence on the side of the dominant faction as a riche. It could not suce future statesmen from him ing to deat with the turbulence of slives from whose neck the yoke is studiedly taken, and with the discontinual of masters studiedly deprived of their slaves, p. 183-84.

I shall conclude with another extract, which is

I shall conclude with another extract, which i

probably the most impressive and pertinent of all:

Still more does justice require that allocance should be
made on historical grounds for the failings of the Irish
people. If they are wanting in industry, in regard for the
rights of property, in receivence for the law, history farmishes a full explanation of their defects, without supposting in them any inherent deprecting or even any inherent
weakness. They have never had the advantage of the training through which other nations have pasted in their gradund rise from barbarism to civilization. The progress of
the Irish people was arrosted at an almost primitive
stage, and a series of calamities following close upon each
other has prevented it from ever fairly resuming its
course. The pressure of overwhelming misery has now
been relieved; government has become mild and just;
the civilizing agency are rapidly returning to their
duty; and the natural effect is at once seen in the improved character of the people. Statesmen are bound to
be well acquainted with the historical sources of the criswith which they have to deal, especially when those evils
are of such a nature as, at the first supert, to imply depractity in a nation. There are still speakers who seem to think
that the Irish are incurably sicious, because the accumullaied effects of so many unhappy emituries cannot be removed at once by a wave of the legislator's want. Some
still believe, or affect to believe, that the very air of the island
has in it something destructive of the characters and unprobably the most impressive and pertinent of all

derstandings of all who breathe it. These absurdities are of old standing. p 194-5.

HIS VIEWS AFTER 1880. When the troubles of 1880 began, Mr. Smith eems to have forgotten all his own preaching. There was nothing new in these troubles themselves. They were the old story of bad harvests, high rents, numerous evictions and fierce popular revolt against ever-recurring misery. The attempts of the Gladstone Ministry, which had just into power, to meet or mitigate the crisis were foiled by the rejection of the Disturbances Bill in the House of Lords. This bill was intended to restrain evictions until more complete remedial legislation could be obtained. It was, in fact, something like the stay laws which have been passed in hard times in various States of the Union. Its failure was resented by the Irish peasantry by a more savage outburst of violence than had taken place since the resistance to the Protestant tithes. At this point something novel did occur, and that was the aid and encouragement which the malcontents at home received from the Irish in this country-a colony of nearly two millions composed of the most energetic of the race, and in the enjoyment of greater prosperity than any Irish community had before known. It was natural enough that the turonlence and disorder in Ireland, which the people had found by long and bitter experience to be the only sure and quick mode of acting on English opinion, should have been stimulated and made more formidable by the applause and subsidies of the Irish-Americans. But when Mr. Smith wrote his book, the Irish-Americans had not appeared on the scene. He found no mention of them in Irish history, and had not, therefore, had to deal with them in his analysis. Had he been, however, a good political observer, he would have had no difficulty in giving them a place in the march of events without in the smallest degree disturbing his historical elucidation of the Irish problem. But he is not a good political observer; he has but little political judgment or nsight. In 1881 he completely lost his mental palance, and began denouncing the Irish in the most unmeasured language, and proposing all kinds of ruculent modes of dealing with them. When he went to England in the winter of that

year, he delivered a denunciatory lecture on the frish question at Brighton, which seemed intended to inflame English hatred of the Irish, and harden the English heart against the wise remedial legislation which Mr. Gladstone was then preparing. For t must be remembered that Ireland suffers from that greatest of all political misfortunes-the misfortune of being completely governed by the opinion of another country differing in manners, ideas, history and aspirations. No English Minister engaged in treating Irish discontent can go further or faster than the English public will let him. It is not enough for him to know what the Irish need or desire and be willing to concede it; he must also know what Englishmen will permit with regard to a country which but very few of them understand or care about. Mr. Goldwin Smith, therefore, in opening his anti-Irish crusade at that time, engaged in what I have always considered diabolical work for an educated man-the work of stirring up or azgravating mutual hate between people who, for weal or woe, have to form part of the same political ommunity and live under the same laws. His conversation in private, too, about the Irish was, I am informed, even fiercer and more merciless than his public atterances.

DISAPPROVES OF TRISHMEN WHO DO NOT AGREE WITH HIM.

It was at this point that he began the attacks on me of which I have spoken. I wrote an article on the Irish question in the summer of 1882 which I sent to my friend, Mr. James Bryce, to dispose of any manner he pleased. I put no title to it, thinking I would leave that to the editor who ac cepted it. There was not a line or word in it inlicating that I spoke or professed to speak for anyone but myself, and I signed it with my full name. Mr. Bryce gave it to The Nineteenth Century, and he headed it, unfortunately as it turned out, but not incorrectly as I think, "An American view of the Irish Question." It commented in mild, deprecatory, out perfectly respectful terms on Mr. Smith's new position toward the Irish. Its main points were, that something should be done to satisfy the Irish national feeling, however absord or ridiculous it night seem, and to give the Irish a beginning of solitical training by imposing political responsibility on them, through some form of home rule which should include, at least, local administration. It said that the Irish voters had never since the Union voted for a member of Parliament whom they expected to legislate for them, or render them any better service than brawl or make a disturbance in the House of Commons. It excited some little attention from the English press. Nearly all the pinions it expressed have since been avowed on the ng members of the Liberal party.

When it reached Mr. Goldwin Smith in Canada ne was capable of descending to the tricks of the trade. He wrote to The London Speciator, insinuating that I was guilty of some sort of deception in calling it " An American View " inasmuch as the author was an Irishman, and not only this, but an "Irish Nationalist, animated by the usual feelings of his party toward Great Britain and the Union." I will not say that he knew all this to be untrue, because that would be an uncivil way of putting it; but I will say that he had no reason to believe that there was a word of truth in it. The biect of the remark was undoubtedly to give such English readers as knew nothing about me, the mi pression that all he knew was, that I was a member of the Irish Nationalist Organization in this city and an avowed enemy of the British Government It, of course, also suggested strongly that any one who wished to learn the real American view of anything would do well to get it from Mr. Goldwin Smith, himself, in his watch-tower at Toronto. Comically enough, too, being at that time afflicted with an anti-Jewish manu, which was almost as strong as his anti-Irish mania, he managed to inter polate in this letter an assertion that " The Irish World appeared, like some other curious properties, o be owned by a Jew." He apparently thought this a good rhetorical hit, which enabled him to kill two birds with one stone, and give by the collocation the impression that I was in some sort of political relation to The Irish World. He was under the necessity soon after of acknowledging publicly that there was no foundation for it in fact. His remark about me was telegraphed to this country, and I at once, pending the arrival of The Speciator by mail, wrote to him privately to ask whether he was correctly reported, and expressing my extreme surprise. I received an evasive answer, in which he said he had no copy of his letter to The Specialor, but furnished me with an extract in which I was spoken of in very complimentary terms, from an article, in reply to mine, which he was then preparing for The Princeton Review. REALLY A KELT HIMSELF.

The Princeton Erriew article to which he refers, was long, and was directed entirely to mine in The Nineteenth Century. He set me up in it as "the champion of my race," he being, on the other side, the champion of England, and seemed to enjoy the prospect of a sort of international set-to. Of what race I was the champion, he did not say, but I suppose he meant the Keltic race. This was to me rather droll, for I am as English in blood as he is, and indeed very probably more so. One of the old things about him is, that though he hates the Kelts most cordially, he is himself, in temperament and character, a thorough Kelt. His rhetorical power, his perfervid temper, his love of personalities, his disposition to see in whole classes or tribes whom he dislikes, the enemics of the human race, are all commonly-received Keltic traits. His name, of course, is no evidence against his Keltic origin, for every race has made contributions to the Smith family in England, and every tongue has furnished patronymics which were converted for convenience sake into this simple and easily remem bered designation. Indeed he may really, for ought any one can tell, be an O'Toole or an O'Donovan making war, as was not uncommon among his barbarous ancestors, against his own people in the serwice of the foreigner.

IS IGNORANT OF THE CONDITION OF THE AMERICAN 131811. The Editor of The Princeton Review was good

knowledge of Ireland was too purely literary for the discussion to have any practical character. Since then he has kept writing about Ireland in the English magazines with increasing heat, and rarely without some allusion to me as an Irishman, and therefore disqualified for all treatment of the Irish question. In one article in The Nineteenth Century he protested against the sending of any more Irish emigrants to this country by the Government, and declared that if they came there would be no use in planting them on farms, because they would not stay on them, "the Irish Kelt not being a farmer." So he proposed that instead of being sent up to the Northwest, the emigrants should be put down in the South among the negroes whom they hated, and could not corrupt, for, says he "his (the frishman's) fatal influence threatens with ruin every Anglo-Saron polity and Anglo-Saxon civilization throughout the world." It is hard y worth while to discuss such ravings as these, but it is worth while observing that Mr. Smith, much as is worth while observing that Mr. Smith, much as he writes about the American-Irish, seems never to have taken the trouble to obtain even the most commonplace information about them. To him they all appear to live in great mobs in the cities, where they spend their time in fighting, drinking whiskey, voting for bosses and killing negroes. If he had looked at the census returns he would have found that of the 1,854,000 persons of Irish birth in the United States, in 1880 over one-half, or 978,854, are engaged in occupations specified in the ceasus returns, or in other words as large a proportion as of either the native Americans or the Germans; that of these, 140,000 are engaged in agriculture; tion as of either the native Americans or the Germans; that of these, 140,000 are engaged in agriculture; over 415,000 in professional and personal services; over 138,000 in trade and transportation; over 284,000 in manufactures, mechanical and minin; maintries. In other words, after having performent in spite of their poverty and ignorance, the wonderful exploit of transporting at their own expensionarly two millions of persons cut of a population of seven millions across the ocean, in search of a new and better life—as many, be it remembered, as the far richer and more cultivated Germans out of a population of 60,000,000—the whole of these emergants, barring the married women and children. population of 60,000,000—the whole of these can grants, barring the married women and children, rants, barring the married women and children, are engaged in some species of regular in-dustry. I know all about the heavy contributions they mak to the turbulence and crime of the United States; but the cause of this, the bad social and political training received at home, is explained clearly in Mr. Goldwin Smith's own book. Anybody who supposes that these contributions are to be permanent, or that the Irish-Americans are threatening Anglo-Saxon civilization with rain, is hardly to be argued with any more than O'Donovan Rossa. IS SURE THAT IRISHMEN WHO DO NOT AGREE WITH HIM ARE IRISH NATIONALISTS OR PENIANS.

about the Irish to make any controversy with him

profitable, and partly on the ground that his

Mr. Smith has of late been so much annoyed by my occasional criticism of his extravagances, that he has returned to the charge that I am, in spite of my repeated private denials, " an Irish Nationalist." On the 27th of March be declared in his Week;

On the 27th of March be declared in his Beek;

"Mr. Godkin, of the The New-Fork Post and The Nation, is considerate enough to suggest that if assacring were not allowed to conspire and collect money for their next publicly, the English police might be depired of useful information. What Mr. Godkin as an Irish Nationalist wants is, that the Fenium should be left immolested in their operations, and that they should succeed. His sympatry is the source of counsels which will lead America to dishonor. No man of sense can have any doubt as to the moral effect of licensing the open alloways of crime."

I remonstrated with him privately about thiswhat shall I call it !- but without effect. A few weeks ago some observations of The Action, warning the English public not to be led astray as to the prospects of effective dealing with the dynamiters in this country by some talk of his in his leek over the Attorney-General's circular enjoining the enforcement of the law against the exportation of explosives, produced the following outburst:

when a foreign journal seeks to influence English opinion, at the same time doing its otimest to domate interests on the Irish question, litriush journal seeks a right to plack of its mask of imparbility, and is warm its readers that it is the organ of an irishosan who some partities with the disminionist movement, and has plantly betrayed not only a political but a social antipathy is England. Antipathy to England may be a highly respectable motive, but it is not a qualification for giving contradicts to Englishmen. spectame in the Englishmen.

I have been for nearly twenty-seven years connected with the American press, and I may say that no writer in the United States has so persistently and vehemently reproduced the Irish anti-English aritation as carried on in this country, and its indicence on American politics. As to a large part of that period, I think I may appeal to you necessary to my knowledge as much as seen an Irish Nationalist or Fenian a the United States, or anywhere else, or ever had any intercourse with one, strong as my opinions have always been as to the badness of the English government of Ireland. Nor have I during that period ever had anything to do, except in a strictly professional way, with the politics of any country but the United States. To those who know me here or in England, Mr. Smith's insimulations are simply hidicrous; so is the suggestion that I am animated by "social antipathy to England." This is the product of a malignatal imagination. I have no feelings about English society as English, but those of friendship and admiration; no enemies that I know of among Englishmen, and many friends. The suggestion comes with a bad grace from a man whom seeind discomfort in England caused to abandon a brilliant professional position in the full maturity of his powers, in order to settle in the wilds of Canada.

Mr. GollDWIN SMITH'S PROPER FIELD. I have been for nearly twenty-seven years co settle in the wilds of Canada. MR. GOLDWIN SMITH'S PROPER FIELD.

Mr. Smith's best, and indeed his only good work, has to be done in "the still air of delightful ne showed that though only an amateur journalist, studies." Among the rulus of the past he is a charming and instructive guide. As " a man standing at an open window and bawling to the passers-by in the street," which is Tocqueville's description of the modern journalist, he is a painful failure. His contributions to the English periodicals on the Irish question are, however, now harmless, because no body heeds them. His opinions about Ireland, body heeds them. His opinions about Ireland, which are a mixture of those of a Tory squire and a Londonderry Orangonam, receive no attention from any quarter. His "hand," as The Fall Mall Lazette says, in speaking of one of his recent articles, "has not lost its cunning, but his mind seems to have lost touch somewhat of the forces which govern modern polities." He clamored in The London Times for a suspension of trial by jury in Ireland in 1882. Trial by jury was not suspended, and the swiftness and certainty with which convictions have since been obtained show that there never was any need of it. He denounced here of all concession to the demands of the Home Rulers, but numerous concessions have been made to them, and still more serious ones have been promised. He invented a new kind of treason which he called "the rebellion of the vote," the punishment of which would have been the exclusion of Irish members from Parliament, and the distranchisement of Irish constituences. The Irish franchise, however, is to be extended, and the number of members will probably remain the same for a diminished population. Indeed, his talk about Ireland is now mainly interesting as an expression of the spirit in which Ireland was long governed, until she became the shame of England and the puzzle of English statesmen. I an, sir, yours truly.

EDWIN LAWHENCE GOISKIN, New-York, May 6, 1884. which are a mixture of those of a Tory squire and

New-York, May 6, 1884.

TO REAP WHAT OTHERS HAVE SOWN.

The commencement of the General Theological Seminary was held to Trinity Chapel, West Twenty flah-st., on Thursday. . as procession entered the church with Bishop Seymour and Assistant Hishop Petter at its head. They were followed by members of the clerky and the graduating class. Essays were read by Edwart Riggs, of the Diocese of Northern New Jersey, on " The on-Jurors," and by James W. Van Inger, of the Disc se of Western New-York, on "St. Bernart." presented the diplomus, and the degrees were conferred y the Dean of the Faculty. The members of the grad uating class who received the degree of Bachelor of

Carr. C. M.

Cushing, P.

Cushing, P.

Cushing, P.

Dedre, A. G. P.

Maribae, V.

Dunlap, M. B.

Maribae, V.

Dunlap, M. B.

Maribae, V.

Dunlap, M. B.

Maribae, L.

Maribae,

The corner-stone of the library building of the Seminors was laid at noon, at Ninth-ave, and Twenty-first-st. The procession, headed by Assistant Bishop Potter, accompanied by Bishop seymour, of Springfield, Mass., fishop Paddock of Boston, Bishop Brown of Wisconsin, and Bishop Scarborough of New-Jersey, followed by Dean Hoffman and the faculty of the seinfinary, about 150 visiting clergymou and the students of the Seinfinary, marched to the ground. Bishop Potter read the prayer, and after the stone was laid he referred to the good work which had been done by the Seinfurry during the last three years, and urged his hearens to see that the library was safely housed and increased. Austin Brown, of Boston, spoke next and was followed by the Rev. Charles H. Hall, of Brooklyn, dishop seymour read the closing prayer and then huncheon was served in St. Peter's Hall. Several informal speeches were received with applause.

The trustees held the last meeting of the old board at the Seminary. Under the new regulations the board which has hitserto numbered several hundred members, will now consist of only fifty. The reports stated that the Seminary was never in better condition, financially and otherwise. The money for the new library and dormitory has been obtained with the exception of a few thousand dollars. The property of the Seminary is valued at nearly \$1,000,000. procession, headed by Assistant Bishop Potter, ac-

FAILURE OF A DEPOSIT COMPANY.

PITTSBURG, May 30 .- The Union Deposit Company, of Greensburg, suspended yesterday on account of inability to realize on its securities. The liabili-ties are supposed to reach over \$100,000 and the re-sources less than half that amount. enough to ask me to reply, but I declined partly on the ground that Mr. Smith was too much excited